/174 cont./

U 302 rotten urine. This liquid, which smells horribly of ammonia, is an excellent cutter of grease, the only thing which can give some U [514] suppleness to their greasy mop. This peculiar washing made me understand the reason why there was a receptacle in a corner of all the Čipaya huts which the master of the house used as a chamber pot and whose contents he guarded with care. When I assert that this toilette is the only one which the Čipaya women practice, I U [515] exaggerate nothing. Throughout their lives they never wash and their skin is covered with a veritable crust of dirt. Their clothes U [516] are equally unclean and tattered, and only during festivals do they put on a new urku or mantle. /175/ /Figure 6 appears here./

/176/ Technology

A 323 U 415 Inf [439] Ceramics. The pottery of the Čipaya Indians is not indigenous. It comes to them from the Aymara who trade it (Fig. 6 /see p. 165/). The center of this industry is situated near Parinacota in Carangas Province where banks of clayey earth are found. I shall always regret not having been able to visit this locality to observe the making of ceramics on the spot. Without any doubt I should have discovered there the survival of ancient pre-Columbian techniques since the form of the vessels and jugs coming from this place is exactly that with which we are familiar from Andean archaeology. Aryballus (luč) are still shaped there as in the times of the Inca empire, and other receptacles which reproduce ancient types characteristic of this part of the altiplano (Fig. 3, E-F /see p. 155/). A U 482 It is not only in the style of these ceramics that we ascertain the influence of pre-Columbian models, but in the very manner in which the aryballus is carried on the back is a continuation of old Inca traditions. By means of a rope of llama wool ingeniously interlaced, the women bear the large aryballoid jugs on the back, exactly like the Indian depicted on a Chimu vase.

[TEXT CONTINUES ON P. 166]